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Manual for
LIVESTOCK INSPECTION
at public stockyards

U.S. Department of Agriculture • Agricultural Research Service

Prepared by

Animal Disease Eradication Division

Agricultural Research Service

United States Department of Agriculture

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MANUAL FOR LIVESTOCK INSPECTION AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS

This manual is intended to serve as an informative guide for the inspection of livestock at public stockyards. Operational policies considered worthy of general acceptance by all stockyard stations are included. The establishment of the highest possible degree of uniformity in operational procedures is desired. However, the wide variations in local conditions encountered at the various stations must be taken into consideration.

Health inspection of livestock at public stockyards is an outgrowth of Federal legislation passed in 1884 to establish a national program for the control and eradication of animal diseases. A majority of the stockyard stations also perform a variety of services that materially support the animal health programs of the individual States. The authority for aiding in these State regulatory activities is found in State legislation and interagency agreements.

Inspection of livestock at public stockyards continues to be our most effective first line of defense against the spread of animal diseases that are endemic to the United States and our second line of defense against the introduction and spread of foreign diseases.

COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Full cooperation between responsible representatives of the stockyard companies and USDA's Animal Disease Eradication Division is essential. An accurate evaluation of this service must include a continuing appraisal of its economic value to the livestock industry and its specific value to each public stockyard.

This cooperative program is designed to assure the prompt movement of healthy livestock and yet provide adequate protection against the spread of animal diseases—some of which may be passed on to man.

Division inspectors are afforded an excellent opportunity to keep a constant check on the health of a large cross section of our animal population—at minimum cost. Stockyard companies can assure their buying, selling, and yarding patrons that their facilities

are effectively protected against animal disease hazards and insanitary practices. These yarding patrons can ship and receive interstate consignments with a minimum of delay and expense. The cooperating stockyards are granted some distinct privileges and assume some definite responsibilities.

Members of such an inspection force, who will accept their responsibility with enthusiasm and maintain a keen appreciation for the emphasis given to constant vigilance, continued training, and progressive methods, can expect to enjoy proper recognition and much self-satisfaction.

Each member of the industry involved must share his part of the responsibility for establishing and supporting satisfactory trade practices. Sound public relations policies can be expected to bring forth the cooperation desired.

Record keeping should be held to a minimum.

The established procedures and operational policies of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, presented below, should serve as an informative guide for members of the livestock inspection force at public stockyards.

ENTRY REQUIREMENTS TO PUBLIC STOCKYARDS

Federal regulations allow a rather free interstate flow of apparently healthy livestock to public stockyards. Prompt health classification, identification, and assignment of appropriate pen locations greatly facilitate the handling and marketing of livestock.

Accompanying documents

For compliance with the Federal regulations established for various shipments, the information contained in accompanying documents, such as health certificates owner's statements, waybills, quarantine notices and releases, permits, test charts, vaccination records, and treatment records, must be considered when members of the inspection force review qualifications of the livestock.

Identity markings

When controls are established at the time of entry of animals to public stockyards, their identity must be maintained. Paint marks, back tags, ear tags, and brands are useful in maintaining identity of the animals.

HEALTH CLASSIFICATION

Animals marketed at public stockyards are subject to certain basic health requirements. The consignor must furnish a limited amount of basic information concerning each consignment, such as—

- Number and type of animals offered.
- Name and address of owner.
- Point of origin.
- Name of sales agency.
- Identity of transportation agent and vehicle.

If the consignor plans to represent that the animals are entitled to a health status other than "undetermined" or "apparently healthy," he or his agent must—

- Furnish appropriate supporting evidence, such as test charts, vaccination records, herd health data, or health certificates.

- Properly identify the individual animals and maintain their identity throughout the marketing process.

Effective controls can be initiated at time of entry into the yards and/or during marketing operations. Some restricted shipments can be made eligible for unrestricted release by verifying health status claimed by the consignor or by proper testing and treatment of the animals.

It is oftentimes more practical to consider most of the animals in the yards to be of "restricted" status. Each consignment offered for return to the farm must be closely classified and fully meet the interstate requirements.

Inspections are to be made during daylight hours. However, on special occasions, inspections may be resorted to at nighttime, if, in the opinion of the veterinary supervisor at the stockyards, adequate artificial light is provided.

DETECTING AND HANDLING DISEASED AND EXPOSED ANIMALS

The basic responsibilities of the inspection force are limited initially to detecting diseased and exposed animals and to imposing appropriate restrictions upon the movement of such animals until a final determination has been made.

• The livestock inspector is expected to possess a good working knowledge of the normal behavior habits and physical appearances of livestock of the various classes. Such knowledge forms the basis for early detection of any variations from the normal. The training and work he performs under the supervising veterinary livestock inspector should result in improving his knowledge of the symptoms and vectors of livestock diseases.

• Animals found diseased or exposed to an infectious, contagious, or communicable disease should be promptly segregated and isolated. Known reactors should be assigned to properly designated isolation pens upon receipt.

• The livestock inspector should report promptly to a supervising veterinary livestock inspector any observation of an abnormal condition in animals. The supervising veterinarian, responsible for making tentative diagnosis, should make full use of the specially trained diagnosticians and laboratory services that are available.

The need for the application of State and Federal quarantines should be considered when circumstances warrant.

All suspected vesicular conditions should be immediately referred to a trained diagnostician through the Veterinarian in Charge. Any suspected foreign animal disease should be dealt with under emergency disease procedures.

• Whenever the marketability of livestock may be affected by the detection of a disease condition, the owner of his agent should be promptly notified. He should be advised to secure the services of a veterinary practitioner whenever such action might prove to be in his best interests. The responsibility for providing proper veterinary treatment remains with the owner, or his agent.

• Prompt notice of the existence of any animal health hazard should be given to the stockyard management. Recommendations should be made so that appropriate steps may be taken to eliminate the hazard. If the stockyard company employs a veterinary consultant, the problem should be discussed with him.

CONSIGNMENTS FROM CONTROL AND QUARANTINE AREAS

The inspection force should maintain a complete record of the current status of the numerous disease control and quarantine areas within the trade territory. The proper classification of consignments cannot be effected without taking such factors into consideration.

Shipments Under Seal.—Sealing of vehicles is resorted to in an effort to maintain the identity of certain shipments. (ADE Division Memorandum 505.4). A record shall be kept of the use of all such seals.

INSPECTION OF INCOMING MARKET ANIMALS

The procedures established for inspecting incoming market animals at public stockyards must effectively safeguard the interest of the livestock industry by restricting the movement of infected or exposed animals. However, these procedures should be flexible enough to assure the unhindered flow of commerce.

INSPECTION OF ANIMALS AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS

All intrastate and interstate consignments of cattle, swine, sheep and goats, and other domestic animals should be inspected. Members of the inspection force should, within practical limitations at the time of unloading or as soon thereafter as possible, review the consignor's classification and health status of all consignments and make routine checks of entries on waybills, accompanying documents, and stockyard invoices.

Cattle

Inspectors should observe each animal closely for symptoms and vectors of any infectious, contagious, or communicable diseases.

Swine

Inspectors should observe each animal closely for symptoms and vectors of any infectious, contagious, or communicable diseases. Also, they should consider the garbage-feeding history, herd health status, and point of origin when required to provide proper marketing control.

Sheep and Goats

Inspectors should observe each animal closely for symptoms and vectors of any infectious, contagious, or communicable diseases. Also, they should determine that accurate areas scabies status, flock health data, and point of origin are disclosed when required to provide proper control. In some geographical areas, two separate sections should be established in the public stockyard—one for receipts from scab-free areas and one for nonfree areas.

Other Domestic Animals

Inspectors should observe each horse, mule, and other domestic animals for symptoms and vectors of any infectious, contagious, or communicable diseases.

INSPECTION OF SHIPMENTS UNLOADED IN TRANSIT

The Federal inspection force does not usually provide inspection service for through shipments handled during off-duty hours. When possible, separate feed, water, and rest facilities should be maintained for livestock in transit.

Handling of Diseased Animals Found in Transit

The procedures to be followed in handling diseased animals in transit may be found in Part 71, Title 9, CFR. The Federal inspector should explain application of Federal and State laws to all parties concerned. If the shipper or carrier insists upon going forward in apparent violation, the Federal and State officials of the State of destination, as well as the local State and Federal officials, should be promptly notified. Any alleged violation should be recorded and reported as outlined in ARS 91-3, "A Guide for the Enforcement of Regulations Governing the Interstate Movement of Livestock and Poultry."

PATROL INSPECTION

The proper appraisal and control of diseases of cattle, swine, sheep and goats, and other domestic animals can best be accomplished by relying heavily upon vigilant patrol activities. Prior to the hour set for sales to begin, members of the inspection force should:

- Closely inspect all night deliveries and locate any restricted consignments.
- Reinspect all holdovers.
- Throughout the day, continually patrol the packer, feeder, stocker, trader, isolation, treatment, and shipping sections.
- Supervise handling of animals that may require additional testing, vaccinating, dipping, or other treatment in order to qualify for release.
- Give close attention to garbage feeding histories of swine and to scabies and scrapie status of sheep and goats.

The necessity for making repeated observations of as many animals as time will allow cannot be overemphasized. The rapid flow of livestock through the public stockyards is to be encouraged.

REINSPECTION, CLASSIFICATION, AND CERTIFICATION OF OUTGOING SHIPMENTS

Each application for reinspection and certification should be acted upon as promptly as possible. The same inspection procedures as those employed during entry into a stockyard should be followed. However, if continuous patrols are regularly made of all holding areas, a detailed reinspection and classification of specific lots of slaughter animals may not be required. Where time is limited, emphasis should be put upon the reinspection and classification of feeder and stocker classes being returned directly to the farm.

Shippers are responsible for:

- Reporting the classifications of their consignments accurately.
- Securing of proper certificates and permits.
- Determining that the certificate accompanies the specified animals to their destination.

The inspection force is authorized to certify to all shipments that meet interstate requirements. However, any additional qualifications that may be required by the State of destination should be made known to the shipper. The interests of the shipper are better protected, and misunderstandings are often avoided by encouraging the shipper to meet all health requirements at the point of origin. If a shipper insists upon going forward with a consignment that has fully met interstate requirements but has failed to meet State of destination requirements, the State livestock official involved should be notified accordingly. Any requirement that the shipment be stopped enroute at an inspection station for precautionary treatment against possible screwworm or scabies infestations should be listed.

Authority.—Some States have authorized Federal inspectors to conduct certain State regulatory activities within the confines of the Public Stockyards. It is essential that the inspectors have a clear understanding in writing of the specific authority for each action taken. Confusion may readily result in the unintentional performance of unauthorized acts.

OFFICIAL TESTS, VACCINATIONS, AND DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

The Federal veterinary supervisor should be advised of the identity and location of all lots of animals that are being held for testing or vaccinating.

Anthrax, Blackleg, Erysipelas, Malignant Edema, Rabies, and Other Conditions

State laboratories examine material gathered by the veterinary practitioner from animals showing symptoms of anthrax, blackleg, erysipelas, malignant edema, rabies, and other conditions.

Bluetongue

Suitably prepared blood samples from suspected bluetongue cases should be forwarded to the Animal Disease Laboratory, Federal Center, Denver, Colo.

Brucellosis, Tuberculosis, and Paratuberculosis

The drawing of blood samples for brucellosis testing, vaccination of calves, and tuberculin testing shall be performed under the general supervision of a veterinary livestock inspector and be in accordance with the established uniform methods and rules of ARS, USDA.

Foreign Animal Disease

Vesicular or diagnostic material suspected of foreign animal disease should be collected by a trained diagnostician in strict conformity with directives in the manual, "Emergency Animal Disease Eradication Guide."

Cattle Fever Ticks

Cattle fever tick specimens should be identified in the stockyard inspection office and forwarded to the Parasite Reference Center, ADED, ARS, USDA, Research Center, Beltsville, Md. (See ADED Memorandum No. 510.5.)

Inspection

Animals must be restrained in a suitable chute before attempting to examine them for fever ticks. Carefully examine the suspected animals by running the bare hands along the animal's abdomen, under the flanks and tail, along the brisket, behind the ears, and so forth. Pay particular attention to examining ears, prepuce, and the anal region. The use of the bare hands enables the inspector to detect small immature ticks that would otherwise be overlooked.

Diagnosis

Carefully remove a representative sample of ticks, place in a blood tube, and cover with 70-percent alcohol. Refer to the "Field Manual on Veterinary Entomology, Section on Ticks" for aid in making the tentative field identification. If an adequate number of ticks are available, forward several properly identified specimens to the Parasite Reference Center, ADED, USDA, Research Center, Beltsville, Md., for confirmation. Include with the specimens the complete history and other information as set forth in the section, "Collecting and Preserving Ticks" in the manual.

Treatment

- Dips—For list of permitted dips see Part 72, Title 9, CFR.

- Equipment—Proper facilities must be provided for dipping and handling the cattle in a manner to prevent exposure to reinfestation after the final dipping. Garden-type sprayers and spray-dip machines are not acceptable for treating cattle for fever ticks.

- Supervision.—See Scabies.

- Reporting.—See Scabies.

Interstate Regulations

For complete regulations regarding cattle fever tick, see Part 72, Title 9, CFR, "Texas (splenetic) Fever in Cattle."

Scabies

Scabies should be identified in the stockyard inspection office. Specimens of all scab mites found on cattle and sheep and goats (in free and eradication areas) should be forwarded to a designated laboratory for confirmation. (See ADED Memorandum No. 510.5.)

Scabies is most commonly found in the fall and winter. Particular attention to skin conditions should be given during these months.

Inspection

Sheep.—Observe suspected sheep from a distance without disturbing them. Early cases of scabies may be overlooked, if sheep are excited and milling about. Examine closely any sheep

that are pulling wool, biting, scratching, or rubbing. Also, examine any animal with breaks in fleece and other suspicious conditions.

Cattle.—Do not assume that the skin lesions are caused only by lice, as in some cases scabies may also be present. Properly restrain all suspected animals before attempting to take scraping. This protects the inspector and also permits him to make a better scraping.

Diagnosis

Take scrapings from the outer edge of the lesion. Mites are more active there and are more easily detected. Place the scrapings on carbon paper (get out of wind), warm to 100°F., and examine the scrapings with a 10 to 15X hand lens. Use maceration technique if scrapings are apparently negative. Mount mites on glass slides in Hoyer's mounting media.[1] Prepare several slides. Refer to Correspondence Aid 5-1, "Adult Scabies Mites," for differential diagnosis of mites. Retain at least one slide and submit one or more well-dried slides to the Parasite Reference Center, ADED, ARS, USDA, Research Center, Beltsville, Md., for confirmation.

Treatment

- Dips—Refer to the latest ADED Memorandum concerning permitted dips. Only permitted dips may be used in official work.
- Equipment for sheep—Use dipping vat only. Spray or spray-dip machines are not acceptable for treating sheep.
- Equipment for cattle—Use dipping vats and properly equipped spray-dip machines. Garden-type sprayers are not acceptable for treating cattle.

Supervision

Provide adequate supervision for all dipping operations. The inspector should be physically present and be located in a position to see all phases of the dipping operation. He should see that:

- A permitted dip is used.
- The vat is charged to the proper concentration.
- The vat is replenished as needed.

[1]Hoyer's media dries very slowly. Drying may be hastened by warming the slide to 100° to 110°F., for 24 hours. Do not heat in excess of 110°, as bubbles may form under cover slip.

- The animals are properly dipped (completely immersed), held in the vat for the required time, and properly identified to differentiate them from the undipped animals.

- The dip solution is changed when dirty or overaged as provided in ADED Memorandum 505.1.

- The infected pens and transporting vehicles are properly cleaned and disinfected with an approved disinfectant or permitted dip.

- The appropriate dipping certificate is issued.

Reporting the Finding of Scabies

The finding of scabies should be reported promptly by telephone to the ADED veterinarian in charge in the State of origin.

Interstate Regulations and Instructions

Concerning sheep scabies:

- Federal interstate regulations—Part 74, Title 9, CFR.
- Instructions for dipping—ADED Memorandum 505.1
- Cold weather dipping—Special Diseases mimeographed paper.
- Scabies inspectors notes—Special Diseases mimeographed paper.

Concerning cattle scabies:

- Federal interstate regulations—Part 73, Title 9, CFR.
- Instructions for dipping and spraying—ADED Memorandum 505.1.

Screwworms

Screwworm specimens should be identified in the stockyard inspection office, collected from all infested wounds, and tentatively classified in the regional identification center as instructed in ADED Memorandum No. 511.1. The specimens should be subsequently forwarded to the Parasite Reference Center, ADED, ARS, USDA, Research Center, Beltsville, Md.

Interstate movement of screwworm-infested animals are prohibited in Part 83, Title 9, CFR. All larvae shall be collected from wounds, the wounds treated with an approved screwworm smear such as EQ-335, and the larvae submitted for identification to a regional identification center or to the Parasite Reference Center, ADED, USDA, Research Center, Beltsville, Md. All livestock moving into the State in the eradication area shall be accompanied by a certificate.

Vaccination of Swine

All stocker and feeder swine that are being offered for interstate movement must meet the applicable requirements set forth in Part 76, Title 9, CFR.

Inspection

All swine offered for vaccination shall be inspected and any animals showing symptoms of communicable diseases or that are unsuitable for stocker or feeder purposes shall be rejected. Temperaturing of swine may be required when considered necessary by the veterinary supervisor. The swine shall be inspected at rest and while moving around in the pen.

Supervision

All activities connected with the vaccination of hogs shall be supervised by veterinary livestock inspectors. Livestock inspectors may be detailed to assist the veterinarians. If treatment of different lots are in progress at the same time, each activity shall receive the attention of one or more inspectors.

Vaccination Technique

Vaccination of swine must be personally supervised by a veterinary livestock inspector. The field of injection should be clean. A record shall be kept of the amount of serum and virus used as well as the license and serial numbers. The vaccinated animals shall be individually identified in an approved manner.

Facilities and Equipment

Suitable facilities for handling the animals humanely and expeditiously shall be provided by the stockyard company or other party having such responsibility. Facilities shall include hard surface

pens for holding, inspecting, and vaccinating the swine. The equipment shall be of good material and of proper construction and shall be kept clean and in good repair. A satisfactory place shall be provided for proper restraint during vaccination. There shall be abundant light in the vaccinating division and inspection pens.

The part of the yards set aside for vaccinating swine should be paved and have floors that can be kept in a sanitary condition. This section of the yards should be divided into two parts in such manner that the vaccinated animals may be moved directly from the treating pens or chute into the holding pens. The holding and vaccinating pens shall be cleaned and disinfected once each day when used, or when deemed necessary by the supervising veterinarian.

DISPOSITION OF DISEASED AND EXPOSED ANIMALS

Reactors

Well-marked isolation pens are to be maintained to hold animals that have reacted to one of the officially recognized tests. These pens are to be so situated, drained, and fenced, so that they will not constitute a hazard to other livestock.

Individual scale tickets should be prepared for each reactor where a claim for indemnity may be involved. The owner's sales agent is responsible for establishing and maintaining the identity of such reactors. The stockyard company is expected to establish and enforce control procedures whereby the penning, weighing, and releasing of diseased animals for immediate slaughter can be accomplished without allowing susceptible animals to be exposed thereto.

Antemortem Suspects

Where an adequate inspection service is provided, the slaughtering of antemortem suspects in local plants is an essential procedure and should be encouraged.

Exposed Animals

The responsibility for determining that animals have been exposed and that specific restrictions need be imposed rests upon the supervising veterinary livestock inspector. He is to be guided by his professional knowledge and the applicable control measures

established by the Animal Disease Eradication Division and the State involved. Federal regulations define an exposure to scabies and fever tick infestation and establish the control measures to be followed. Whether or not an animal is to be classified as exposed to other disease conditions must often be determined without the benefit of such specific regulatory guide lines.

Dead Animals

Incineration, rendering, or deep burial of dead animals may be indicated, depending upon the nature of the disease condition present. Dead animals should be promptly removed from the yards.

MARKET CATTLE TESTING

Full support is to be given to the market cattle testing program. This program is an improved method for screening market cattle for brucellosis on the way to or at livestock markets and packing plants.

Stockyard inspection personnel should have full current knowledge of market cattle testing and take every opportunity to correctly inform livestock owners, market operators, meat inspection personnel, and others. Cooperation should be given to the operations of these procedures. A current supply of informational material on the Market Cattle Testing Program and related activities should be available at ADED stockyard offices for distribution to interested parties.

ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION

Reporting Information Concerning Diseased Animals.—The reporting of diseased animals is a prime factor in providing the maximum of service to the livestock industry in the interest of promptly eradicating animal disease at its source. State and Federal officials in the State of origin should be given all available information concerning each case whenever evidence of communicable diseases, or their vectors, has been found in a shipment of animals that had originated within their States. All information that might be used to locate the origin of the infected animals should be included in the report on ADE Forms 2-11C, 2-24B, and 2-48B. Supplemental information may be submitted by letter; but, when necessary, telephone calls and teletype reports should be utilized.

TRACEBACK

Nonreactors showing lesions of tuberculosis--on slaughter.— When nonreactors showing lesions of tuberculosis are reported for cattle that have passed through public stockyards, ADED employees at the stockyards should cooperate closely with local meat inspectors in the development of information leading to the successful traceback of infected animals. Working arrangements should be encouraged and developed to fit the conditions prevailing at each particular location. Special attention should be given to the procedures outlined in ADE Division Memorandum 506.1.

CLEANING AND DISINFECTING PROCEDURES

Railroad Cars

All livestock cars that have contained animals found affected with an infectious, contagious, or communicable disease or infested with vectors of same are to be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a Federal inspector. The list of permitted disinfectants should be routinely referred to.

Trucks and Trailers

The truck operator and/or driver transporting known diseased animals interstate is responsible for cleaning and disinfecting the vehicle promptly after unloading. When apparently healthy animals, upon being unloaded, are found to be affected with an infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, the truck driver must be promptly notified that his vehicle shall be cleaned and disinfected. Any vehicle becoming so contaminated in intrastate commerce must be cleaned and disinfected before attempting to load livestock for interstate delivery.

Vehicles should be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with Part 71, Title 9, CFR.

Acaricides

A permitted acaricide dip solution in lieu of a disinfectant may be applied to vehicles and handling facilities that have been contaminated with scab mites.

Insecticides

Vehicles and yard facilities that have been exposed to any screwworm infestations in connection with interstate movements should be treated with insecticides as outlined in Part 83, Title 9, CFR. Efficient insect control within all stockyards should be encouraged.

OPERATIONAL POLICIES

Tours of Duty

Normal Tours.—Members of the inspection force should report for duty at least 1 hour before the time sales begin in order to accomplish adequate inspection. Sufficient personnel should remain on duty after sales have been terminated for the day to provide prompt servicing of all requests for reinspection and certification that are received within a reasonable hour.

Irregular Workloads.—Five consecutive 8-hour days is the most desirable workweek. However, the irregular workloads encountered at many stockyards make it necessary to establish nonstandard schedules. Long and short days within each workweek are sometimes necessary. The 5 workdays within each workweek cannot run consecutively in all instances. Daily expenditures of man-hours must be correlated with the volume of work anticipated. Careful consideration should be given to the work force actually required on low-volume days. On such days the services of some employees should be utilized in ADED field projects that are being conducted in nearby areas.

Special attention should be given to the article entitled "A New Look at Public Stockyards Inspection and Its Relation to Other ADE Division Activities," which was submitted to ADE Stations attached to ADE Division Notice, dated November 15, 1960.

Duty Assignments.—Rotation of assignments should be as frequent and complete as the local situation will allow. Overall training of each employee is required. Maximum use must be made of each veterinarian's professional training. Routine administrative work is to be delegated to clerical or other employees to the fullest extent feasible.

Training Programs

There should be a sufficient interchange of personnel between stockyard stations and active field units to afford the employees an opportunity to receive training in the performance of both types of duty functions. Employees should be given the opportunity to attend scheduled training courses.

Enforcement of 28-Hour and Animal Quarantine Laws

For enforcement of these laws refer to ARS 91-13, dated August 1959.

Records, Certificates, and Forms

- ADE 2-21, Application for Inspection and Certificate, is to be used except when a standard rail and truck billing request is presented to the inspector.

- ADE 1-27, Interstate Movement of Reactor Animals, is issued to cover all interstate movement of cattle that have reacted to an official test for tuberculosis, brucellosis, or paratuberculosis.

- ADE 2-12, Certificate for Interstate Movement of Swine, was originally designed to cover the interstate movement of vaccinated feeder and stocker hogs, is also used to accompany shipment of slaughter swine.

- ADE 2-12A, Report of Swine Vaccinated for Interstate Movement—prepare an original and two copies. The original is to accompany the shipments; one copy is provided for the State officials at destination and the other for the local file.

- ADE 2-24, Certificate for Interstate Movement of Sheep, an original and two copies are provided for. Dipping data and area scabies status should be set out. The original should accompany the shipment. The first copy should be forwarded to the State officials at destination. The second copy remains on file. The signature of the supervising veterinarian is to be affixed to all certificate forms.

- ADE 2-24A, Report of Sheep Dipped for Scabies—Prepare an original and three copies. The original is to accompany the shipment. Copies are provided for the Federal office in the State of origin, for State officials at destination, and for the local file.

- ADE 2-24B, Report of Sheep Inspected for Scabies, is a report back to point of origin. It is utilized to give prompt notice to State and Federal officials of the State of origin that scabies infestation has been found within a shipment of sheep or goats that had originated in their area. All information that might prove helpful during a traceback is included. An original and four copies are prepared. The original is forwarded to the Washington office. One copy each is sent to the State and Federal officials in the State of origin. One copy is maintained in the office files. Restrictions upon the movement of the consignment are to be set out boldly upon the face of the report.

- ADE 2-48, Certificate for Interstate Movement of Cattle, an original and two copies are provided for. The original should accompany the shipment. The first copy should be forwarded to the State official at destination and the second copy remains on file. All classes of cattle are to be covered. Notations or stamps should be inserted to indicate the attachments of test charts, treatment records, etc., so that identity of the shipment can be maintained with reasonable certainty. The signature of the supervising staff veterinarian is to be affixed to all certificate forms. In any instance wherein any inspector other than the supervising staff veterinarian accomplishes either the physical examination of the animals or the actual issuance of the certificate, the initials of either or both of such inspectors shall appear upon the face of the certificate. This form may be modified to cover shipment of horses.

- ADE 2-48A, Report of Cattle Dipped for Scabies, Fever Ticks, prepare an original and three copies. The original is to accompany the shipments. Copies are provided for the Federal office in State of origin, State of destination officials, and local file.

- ADE 2-11C, Report of Diseased Animals, is a report back to point of origin. It is utilized to give prompt notice to State and Federal officials of the State of origin that a communicable disease has been found in a shipment of animals that had originated in their States. All information that might prove helpful during a traceback is included. The original is forwarded to the Washington office. Copies are sent to the State and Federal officials in the State of origin; one copy is maintained in the local office.

- ADE 2-24D, Application for Supervision of Dipping, this application should be signed by the owner or his agent when requesting Federal supervision of any dipping operation. The single copy should be filed in the local office.

- ADE 2-48B, Report of Cattle Inspected for Scabies, Fever Ticks, is a report back to point of origin. It is utilized to give notice to State and Federal officials of the State of origin that scabies or fever tick infestations has been found within a shipment of cattle that had originated in their States. All information that might prove helpful during a traceback is included. An original and four copies are prepared. The original is forwarded to the Washington office. Copies are sent to the State and Federal officials in the State of origin. One copy is maintained in the office files.

- ADE 2-57G, Placard. Clean and Disinfect This Pen, a placard notice that the pen or area in question has been contaminated by an animal infected with a contagious disease and that proper treatment of the area is required.

- ADE 2-62C, Placard. This Car was C.W.&D., refer to ARS 91-13.

- ADE 3-578, Violation of 28 Hour Law, refer to ARS 91-13.

- ADE 3-59C, Livestock Freight Waybill, refer to ARS 91-13.

- ADE 3-59D, Report of Inspection of F.W.&R. Pens, refer to ARS 91-13.

- ADE 3-59E, Movement of Reactor Cattle in Violation, refer to ARS 91-13.

- ADE 3-59G, Affidavit, refer to ARS 91-13.

- ADE 3-59H, Movement of Non-Reactors in Violation, refer to ARS 91-13.

- ADE 3-62, Report of Infectious Cars Received, refer to ARS 91-13.

- ADE 3-62A, Report of Disposal of Infectious Cars, refer to ARS 91-13.

- ADE 3-62B, Plackard, C.W.&D. This Car, refer to ARS 91-13.

- ADE 3-62H, Postal Card. Notice to Railroad, refer to ARS 91-13.

- ADE 3-62D, Report of Delinquent Cars, refer to ARS 91-13.

- Local Form Disinfection Notice to Truck Operators--Local Form is used to notify a truck operator of disinfection requirements. It is recommended that a printed notice, outlining the applicable cleaning and disinfection requirements, be issued to cover each vehicle that has been employed in transporting animals interstate which were found to be affected by an infectious, contagious, or communicable disease or vectors of same. The prompt issuance of such notice in triplicate is suggested and a carbon copy of such should be retained by both the disinfection station and the inspection office. Arrangements would need be made to encourage the issuance of such notices by stockyard employees during the off-duty hours of the inspection staff.

- Monthly Reports—All reports should be initialed by the person who has supervised the actual preparation of such. The reporting period starts on the first day of the month and end at midnight on the last day of the month in question. Monthly reports should reach the Washington office on or before the tenth of the month.

- ADE 2-3, Report of Diseases at Stockyards—All livestock inspectors are instructed to prepare a list each day of reportable animal disease conditions they encountered. The number of lots affected along with the number of affected animals within each lot is recorded. The monthly report is merely a consolidated resume. The observation of an unusual incidence of any disease condition should be immediately brought to the attention of the Veterinarian in Charge and he, in turn, will notify the Washington office.

- ADE 2-16, Livestock Shipments from Public Stockyards.—This report includes only those animals of the feeder, stocker, and dairy classes that are being shipped for continued use within such classes.

- ADE 2-24C, Report of Sheep/Cattle Inspected and Dipped for Scabies.—Sheep and goats: This report should reflect the total number of sheep and goats inspected for scabies and all other known disease conditions that may affect them.

Cattle: This report should reflect the total number of cattle inspected for scabies and all other known disease conditions that may affect cattle. All feed, water and rest shipments that were inspected should be included. Under remarks should also be included a listing of the monthly totals of reactors (T.B., brucellosis, and paratuberculosis).

- ADE 2-12C, Report of Swine Inspected and Immunized for Cholera.—This report should reflect the total number of swine inspected for hog cholera and all other disease conditions that may affect swine. All feed, water, and rest shipments that were inspected should be included.

- ADE 6-35A, List of Consignors for Lot of Cattle Reported on ADE Form 6-35.—This list is used to record pertinent information concerning the origin of various cattle in a lot which included a tuberculosis lesion case on regular kill. It is used by State and Federal personnel to locate foci of tuberculosis infection when the specific origin of the infected animal is unknown at time of slaughter. Instructions for preparation and distribution are printed on the Form. See Part VII, Paragraph 3, ADE Division Memorandum No. 506.1, dated October 10, 1961.

- Livestock Truck Waybills.—Similar forms are frequently referred to as stockyard invoices, drive-in sheets, livestock consignor's contracts, or receipts for livestock. These forms are most commonly furnished by the stockyard companies. The necessity for transposing information entered on forms furnished by individual transportation companies is thereby eliminated. A properly designed and executed waybill can fulfill the requirements of both an owner's statement and a stockyard receipt for livestock as outlined in Part 78, Title 9, CFR. The point of origin of each consignment is to be stressed along with an accurate classification of the livestock. Many yards provide a file copy of this form for retention by the inspection office.

- Gate Release Order is a stockyard form, executed by a responsible agent, directing the outbound gate foreman to release the listed livestock to a designated party. Most gate order forms provide a space for use by the inspection force to indicate that the animal health requirements have been met.

- ADE 10-1, Laboratory Request Report.—This form is used to submit specimens to the laboratory for examination or confirmation. The form should be filled out as completely as possible. Use this form to submit scabies mites, ticks, and other specimens.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Personal Contacts

Each employee is expected to take advantage of the many opportunities available to discuss the various phases of ADED programs with livestock people. Their personal contacts within the stockyards are numerous. The wide dissemination of accurate information is a primary need for all of these programs wherein public cooperation is so essential.

Talks

Talks should be carefully prepared to adequately cover problems that are of particular interest to the respective agricultural groups. Slides, movies, and mounted specimens are useful aids. Question and answer periods are recommended.

Reference Material

Current information concerning the wide variety of ADED activities must be readily available. Reference material, copies of which will be furnished within the limits of available supplies, would include the following publications:

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Agriculture Handbook No. 167, Regulatory Veterinary Medicine
Agriculture Handbook No. 202, ADE Activities - Fiscal Year 1960
USDA 1942 Yearbook, Keeping Livestock Healthy
USDA 1956 Yearbook, Animal Diseases
Farmers' Bulletin No. 1596, Cattle Grubs
Farmers' Bulletin No. 1625, Tick Fever
Farmers' Bulletin No. 1736, Anthras
Leaflet No. 437, Anaplasmosis
Leaflet No. 438, Demodectic Mange in Cattle
Leaflet No. 457, Scrapie of Sheep
Leaflet No. 461, Bluetongue of Sheep
Leaflet No. 505, Tuberculosis in Livestock
Program Aid No. 367, Eradicating the Screwworm
Program Aid No. 410, Brucellosis Vaccination
Program Aid No. 429, Leptospirosis
Program Aid No. 434, Market Cattle Testing
Program Aid No. 458, Eradicating Sheep Scabies
Program Aid No. 467, Swine Brucellosis How You Can Eradicate It
Program Aid No. 471, Eradicating Cattle Scabies
Program Aid No. 475, The Fight Against Cattle Fever Ticks

Agricultural Research Service

Picture Story No. 116, Atoms vs the Screwworm
Picture Story No. 122, Keeping Livestock Healthy Role of Public Stockyards Inspection
Picture Story No. 128, Fighting the Fever Tick
Picture Story No. 132, Market Cattle Testing Plans Aids--Brucellosis Eradication

Special Report

ARS 22-27, Mucosal Disease
ARS 22-30, Manual on Infectious Animal Disease
ARS 22-51, Federal Inspection at Public Stockyards
ARS 22-60, Interstate Movement of Livestock
ARS 22-68, Facts About Tuberculosis Eradication in Cattle and Other Animals
ARS 22-73, Hog Cholera - A New Look at an Old Enemy
ARS 22-79, Status of the Screwworm in the United States

Animal Disease Eradication Division

ARS 91-4, Anthrax Outbreak in Oklahoma
ARS 91-6, Basic Information on the Duties and Responsibilities of Accredited Veterinarians
ARS 91-7, A Guide for the Identification of Calves Officially Vaccinated Against Brucellosis
ARS 91-8, Symptoms of Scrapie in Sheep
ARS 91-10-2, Bovine Brucellosis Eradication, Uniform Methods and Rules
ARS 91-12, Brucellosis Vaccination Survey. Bovine Brucellosis Eradication-Beef Cattle-Montana, 1952-58
ARS 91-13, A Guide for the Enforcement of Regulations Governing the Interstate Movement of Livestock and Poultry
ARS 91-14, Report of Scabies Training Course-Iowa State - 1959
ARS 91-15, Proceedings Tuberculosis Eradication Conference - 1958
ARS 91-16, Laboratory Techniques for Veterinary Technologists in State-Federal Cooperative Laboratories
ARS 91-17, Health Requirements and Regulations Governing the Interstate and International Movement of Livestock and Poultry
ARS 91-18, Progress Report on Cooperative State-Federal Brucellosis Eradication Program. Calendar Year 1959
ARS 91-19, Screwworms
ARS 91-20, Proceedings Tuberculosis Eradication Conference - 1959
ARS 91-21, Why Tuberculosis in Livestock is Increasing

Animal Disease Eradication Division (Continued)

ARS 91-22, Report of Special Meetings on Scrapie - 1959
ARS 91-23, Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules
ARS 91-24, Production and Standardization of Brucella Abortus Strain 19 Vaccine
ARS 91-25, Progress Report on Cooperative State-Federal Brucellosis Eradication Program - Calendar Year 1960
ARS 91-26, Procedures for Laboratory Diagnosis of Tuberculosis
ARS 91-27, What You Should Know About Hog Cholera
ARS 91-28, Protect Pig Profits - Help Fight Hog Cholera
ARS 91-30, African Swine Fever
ARS 91-31, African Horsesickness
ARS 91-32, Sheep Scabies - Pocket Reference to Federal Requirements
ARS 91-33, Progress Report Cooperative State-Federal Brucellosis Eradication Calendar Year 1961
ARS 91-35, Salmonella Infections in Poultry

CA 11-1, Screwworm

Unnumbered Publications

Code of Federal Regulations--Title 9, Animals and Animal Products
Emergency Animal Disease Eradication Guide
Manual and Directory of Animal Diagnostic Laboratories in the United States
Standard Procedures for Brucellosis Testing at Livestock Markets

Division Memorandums and Notices

Memo. 505 Series Scabies Treatment
Memo. 506 Series, Procedures for TB Testing
Memo. 506.1, Form 6-35 Non-reactors Showing Tuberculosis Lesions
Notice November 15, 1960. Public Stockyard Inspection

Growth Through Agricultural Progress